The Pyongyang Times

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Mr. Kim Hyong Jik Is Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter

Lecture Meeting Held on His Life and Revolutionary Activities on the Occasion of 42nd Anniversary of His Death

On the occasion of the 42nd anniversary of the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, father of the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and a revolutionary educationist, the entire working people of our country are expressing the feelings of infinite reverence for him, recollecting with deep emotion the revolutionary life of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who left immortal exploits and priceless achievements in the history of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our people.

A lecture was given in Pyongyang on June 4 on the subject "The life and revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter."

Pointing out that the period from the late 19th century to the early 20th century when Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was born and grew up was a period of most rigorous ordeals for our fatherland and people, the lecturer said: Under such circumstances, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, who grew up, inheriting the patriotic spirit of his parents and witnessing for himself the powerful anti-Japanese struggle, started the revolutionary struggle in his early years and appeared as a prominent leader of the revolution already in the days of the Pyongyang Sungsil Middle School which he entered after his graduation from the Sunhwa School.

Stressing that during his attendance at the Pyongyang Sungsil Middle School Mr. Kim Hyong Jik read with avidity books inspiring people with patriotic spirit and carried on the revolutionary activities, instilling in students the anti-Japanese patriotic spirit and rallying patriotic-minded comrades, the lecturer pointed out: It was Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who led a general strike of the school against the villainous U.S. missionary who exploited the labour of the students under the sign-board of "charity" in league with Japanese imperialism for aggression in Korea and the school authorities who kowtowed to the scoundrel.

The lecturer stressed that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was hard up for school expenses, what is more, saw through the cunning nature of the U.S. missionary and the school authorities that instilled American worship in the students and preached slavish submission to them and so determinedly left the Pyongyang Sungsil Middle School halfway, and he carried on his activities as a professional revolutionary, teaching at the Sunhwa School and the Myongshin School.

He noted that from that time on Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did not confine his activities to separate objects or narrow area but conducted them in close touch with the leaders of the Korean independence movement active in various parts of the homeland and in broad areas including

(Continued on Page 2)

President of United Republic of Tanzania to Visit D.P.R.K.

President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania is to pay a state visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea late in June at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Asian, African and Latin-American students studying in Czechoslovakia were invited to a film show arranged recently at the Korean Embassy in Prague and the "Armed spy ship 'Pueblo' of the U.S. They held a meeting and adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, amid the warm applause of the entire attendants.

The letter reads in full:

Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet

We think it greatest honour to address this letter to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and great friend of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples.

We are very happy to have seen today a film showing concrete materials on the espionage and military provocations committed by the armed spy ship "Pueblo" of the U.S. imperialists after illegally intruding into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Through this film, the Asian, African and Latin-American students studying in Czechoslovakia could have clearer knowledge of the brigandish crimes of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" with vivid material.

As the confessions of the captain and crewmen of the "Pueblo" and spotless log and other espionage documents clearly show, the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship perpetrated grave hostile acts after intruding deep into the territorial waters of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the instructions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force and on the orders of the Command of the U.S. Naval Force in Japan.

The capture of the U.S. imperialists' armed spy ship "Pueblo" by the self-defence action of the naval craft of the heroic Korean People's Army was a just step of the Korean people for defending the security and sovereignty of the country.

This resolute step of the Korean people under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the sagacious Leader, in capturing the "Pueblo," is a great support and encouragement to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples in the struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism and for national independence.

Through the "Pueblo" incident, we have realized more deeply the sagacity of the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung who has turned the Democratic People's Republic of Korea into a powerful independent state capable of coping with any aggressive machinations of the enemy and keenly felt the prowess and strong will of the Korean people under your great leadership.

If the U.S. imperialists venture a war against such heroic Korean people, they will sustain ever greater defeat.

We scathingly denounce the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must get out of South Korea without delay, taking all their aggressor troops and lethal weapons, and the Korean question be settled by the Korean people themselves.

We are firmly convinced that the Korean people will decisively smash any aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and unify their fatherland independently.

We wish you greater success in your just struggle for the future prosperity and happiness of the Korean people and victorious advance of the international communist and working-class movements and the national liberation struggle.

Asian, African and Latin-American Students Studying in Czechoslovakia

April 17, 1968

C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea and Cabinet of Republic Adopt Decisions on Grandly Celebrating 20th Anniv. of D.P.R.K. Founding

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, will celebrate the 20th anniversary of its founding on September 9.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded, inheriting the glorious revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an epochal event which opened a new era in the life of our people.

With the approach of this glorious day, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Cabinet of the Republic adopted recently decisions on grandly celebrating the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Stressing that really tremendous changes have taken place in the life of our country and people over the last two decades under the banner of the Republic, the decisions point out that a most advanced socialist system has been firmly established in the northern half of the Republic under which everyone works and studies to his heart's content and lives in happiness free from exploitation and oppression and political, economic and military might capable of reliably defending the independence and dignity of the country, not wavering in any storm, has been solidly prepared under the wise leadership of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The decisions stress that the system of unitary ideology has been established more thoroughly in the whole Party and the unity of ideology, will and action based on infinite loyalty to Comrade Kim Il Sung has been strengthened as never before.

The brilliant victories and tremendous successes made by our people in all spheres of politics, economy, culture and military in the past 20 years under the banner of the Republic are the brilliant fruits and development of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, the idea of *Juche* and splendid fruits of his pre-eminent leadership, emphasize the decisions.

After noting that the prosperity and development of the Republic and the growth of its might are a reliable guarantee for the unification of the fatherland, and a great force inspiring the revolutionary struggle of the South Korean people, the decisions point to the fact that the international position of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been strengthened to an unprecedented extent thanks to the correct foreign policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

The decisions say that the peoples of a large number of countries of the world boundlessly respect and revere Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader as one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution and their close friend, and evince active support to and firm solidarity with our Party and our people in the just revolutionary cause, expressing deep admiration for the great successes made in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under his wise leadership.

Pointing out that our people are today facing the weighty revolutionary task to unify the fatherland under the banner of the Republic by thoroughly making full preparations in all domains in face of the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the decisions set forth concrete tasks for bringing earlier the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland by rallying the entire people closer around the Party, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland.

The decisions emphasize that the enormous successes made in all spheres of politics, economy, culture and military over the last two decades since the founding of the Republic should be summed up and widely propagandized among the Party members and working people so that they can deeply understand the sagacity of the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his noble virtues and thus think it unbounded glory and happiness to have him as the Leader and warmly love their socialist fatherland with high revolutionary spirit and national pride, and that the system of the unitary ideology of the Party should be thoroughly established among the entire Party members and working people and they should be guided to become true soldiers of the Leader who defend the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung with their lives in any adversity.

And the decisions say that the Party members and the working people should be armed firmly with the great idea of *Juche* of

(Continued on Page 2)

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik Is Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter

(Continued from Page 1)

Kando and Shanghai, China.

On March 23, 1917, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, together with his revolutionary comrades, formed the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese revolutionary organization, for the freedom and independence of the fatherland and expanded its organizational network at home and abroad to organize and mobilize the masses of people to the anti-Japanese struggle, the lecturer said and continued:

The Korean National Association was an anti-Japanese underground political organization which put forth a correct goal and ways of struggle in the period before the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in our country. It adhèred to an independent stand that the independence of Korea should be achieved entirely on the strength of the Korean people themselves by rallying the revolutionary forces and building up strength, not relying on outside forces, and strove to achieve it with active struggle, combining political activity with military activity, not by means of petition or reform.

This was a corret line of struggle based on the correct analysis of the then internal and external situation when the contradictions among the imperialist powers were acute and of the preparedness of the revolutionary forces.

Through his guidance of the Korean National Association, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik played a great role in rallying broad anti-Japanese forces at home and abroad and actively promoting the Korean national-liberation movement.

While guiding the Association, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik made untiring efforts to form various legal organizations to rally the masses, educate the rising generation and instill in the rural youth the anti-Japanese patriotic spirit.

Referring to the fact that, upset by the mounting anti-Japanese sentiments of the people cultivated by the revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, Japanese imperialism arrested and imprisoned him and over 100 other patriots in the autumn of 1917, the lecturer emphasized: Though the Japanese imperialist police resorted to cruel torture and all sorts of appeasement and blackmail to force Mr. Kim Hyong Jik into submission, the scoundrels could neither break his firm revolutionary constancy nor could they dampen his lofty spirit to restore the fatherland.

The lecturer stressed that after his release from the Pyongyang prison, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, paying no heed to his impaired health, shifted the theatre of his activity to the border areas along the Amrok River where he made great exploits in the development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement by rallying people engaged in the independence movement and promoting more actively preparations for arms.

The lecturer pointed to the fact that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik built up the mass basis of revolution by corrrectly grasping the obtaining situation and the demand of the development of revolution and winning broad anti-Japanese masses over to the side of revolution through the skillful application of the methods of work with the masses of people, and developed the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement more vigorously by rallying the anti-Japanese forces and that through the whole period of his revolutionary activities. Mr. Kim Hyong Jik regarded the unity and cohesion of the anti-Japanese patriotic forces as a weapon for the victory of the independence movement and stubbornly fought for them.

Exerting himself to enlist more people in the independence movement and strengthen the unity and cohesion of its ranks, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik endeavoured to educate the rising generation and train the cadres for the independence movement, the lecturer noted and stressed: Mr. Kim Hyong Jik always paid deep attention to education of the rising generation, proceeding from the great patriotic spirit of "Ji Won" that if the independence of Korea could not be achieved in his generation, it should be achieved even in his second or third generation.

Educational work is, in itself, a part of revolutionary work and the educationists should be, at the same time, revolutionaries—this was a cardinal demand of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the lecturer said. He noted that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik educated the rising generation as reliable, fine workers for the restoration of the fatherland, personally implementing this demand in the education of the younger generation.

The lecturer dwelt on how Mr. Kim Hyong Jik brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung as the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and all his family members and relatives as ardent patriots and revolutionaries.

The lecturer stressed:

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik having a secret meeting with members of the Korean National Association at the rock site on the Bonghwa Hill

It is unthinkable apart from the revolutionary education of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik that Mrs. Kang Ban Sok became a fine mother of Korea and an ardent revolutionary and his younger brother Mr. Kim Hyong Gwon and his son Comrade Kim Chol Ju participated in the anti-Japanese struggle in their early years and grew as indomitable revolutionary fighters.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik not only made the immortal exploits which will shine forever in the annals of the fatherland, devoting his whole life solely to the development of the independence movement but set an example as a revolutionary with the loftiest traits and virtues in the course of his revolutionary activities, the lecturer emphasized and said that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was an indomitable revolutionary fighter who continued the struggle in any difficulty or adversity with an unusual revolutionary will.

He stated that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik ardently loved the people and was infinitely loyal to the revolution, and had lofty virtues and a great influence and was broad-minded, and pointed out in detail how he was respected by the people for these features.

He said that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was not discouraged by the arduousness of the struggle but always loved the future and was full of revolutionary optimism.

The lecturer went on:

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, ardent patriot and patriotic, revolutionary educationist, passed away, to the grief of the people, at the age of 32 on June 5, 1926, before accomplishing the great cause of the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people. But even after his death he enjoys the boundless reverence and respect of the people for his lofty anti-Japanese patriotic ideas and indomitable revolutionary spirit, his lofty traits and virtues and his immortal exploits left in the history of the independence movement of Korea.

The unfinished cause of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people was accomplished splendidly by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the lecturer emphasised.

He referred to the will Mr. Kim Hyong Jik left to his sons, and stressed that Comrade Kim Il Sung, bearing in mind his father's will, set out on the road of revolution at the age of 15, and organised and directed the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle to lead the Korean revolution to great victory.

The lecturer also emphasised that today's happiness of our people and the prosperity of our country are the embodiment of the patriotic idea of "Ji Won" of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and the fruition of the brilliant revolutionary activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who carried through to the end the will of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

The attendants of the lecture renewed their firm resolve to arm themselves thoroughly with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, learning from the lofty anti-Japanese patriotic spirit, indomitable fighting spirit and lofty traits and noble virtues of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, thoroughly implement the Party's line on conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, rallied closely around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and thus build up our revolutionary base as firm as a rock and actively bring earlier the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland.

Meanwhile, similar lectures were also given in various parts of our country.

Besides, many gatherings are now being held to make a deep study of the patriotic, revolutionary life of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik and his revolutionary activities.

(Continued from Page 1)

Comrade Kim Il Sung by deeply disseminating among them the resolutions of the Conference of the Party and the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung so that they may thoroughly push through the line of independence in politics, self-sustenance in the economy and self-defence in national defence.

The decisions point out that it is necessary to make the entire Party members and working people deeply trust our Party and Government and rally more firmly around the Leader by energetically conducting the organisational and political work for uniting all the masses around the Party.

According to the decisions, statues will be erected in eternal memory of the immortal exploits of the revolutionary martyrs who remained boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution till the last moment of their life for the fatherland's restoration and the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

The statue of Comrade Kim Chaek will be set up in Kimchaek city, the statue of Comrade Ahn Gil in Chongjin city, the statue of Comrade Kang Gon in Sariwon city, and the statues of comrades Choi Chun Guk, Kim Gyong Sok, Jo Jong Chol and Ryu Gyong Su in their native places respectively. They were staunch revolutionary fighters and faithful soldiers of the Leader who fought indefatigably through their whole life on the one road of revolution under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung after they participated in their early years in the anti-Japanese armed struggle guided by him.

The order of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic will be awarded to the functionaries of the Party and Government organs, working people's organisations, state and economic organs and social co-operative organisations who, for the past 20 years, have devoted their all to the consolidation and development of our Party, the General Staff of revolution, and the strengthening of its combat power, to the consolidation and development of our people's power and socialist system, the gains of revolution, and to the unification and independence of the fatherland, and the titles of factory, workshop and workteam of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic will be awarded to the factories, workshops and workteams which have made great exploits in the struggle for solidly laying the foundations of the independent national economy of the country and for thoroughly implementing the line of the Party on stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, and set an example in the Chollima workteam movement.

The decisions put stress on continuously effecting the revolutionary upsurge on all fronts of socialist construction, further stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding put forth by the Party Conference, and making thorough preparations in all fields for actively meeting the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland. For this, the decisions call for organizing and enlisting the entire Party members and working people in the struggle for maximum increased production and economization, counting every minute and every second, mobilizing all the labour, equipment and reserves on hand, further deepening and developing the Chollima workteam movement in all branches of the people's economy and extensively organising and unfolding a socialist emulation movement for overfulfilling the people's economic plan for this year before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

The decisions also underscore the necessity of further enhancing the functions and role of the people's power organs.

The decisions call for organising colourful commemoration events to grandly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic and more neatly building up Pyongyang City, the capital of revolution, and all other cities and rural villages on the occasion of this anniversary.

The decisions express the firm conviction that on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, the entire Party members and masses, rallied closer around the Central Committee of the Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, will more energetically struggle for expediting socialist construction in the northern half and actively meeting the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland.

Thirty-first Anniv. of Victorious Bochonbo Battle Marked

Youth and Students Resolve to Become Guard Detachment and Death-defying Corps Who Will Protect and Defend the Leader with Their Lives

On June 4 a grand national meeting of youth and students was held in the city of Hyesan, the historic site of revolution, in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the victorious Bochonbo battle.

The square before the monument to the victorious Bochonbo battle was packed to overflowing with over 10,000 people. Respectfully put up in the centre of the square was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and on its both sides were letters reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!"

Amid the playing of the welcome music and the shouts of "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" a basket of flowers with a ribbon bearing the words "May Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoy good health and long life" was laid before the monument in the name of the entire attendants of the meeting.

After the meeting was declared open, Chairman Oh Gi Chon of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth made the report.

The reporter referred in detail to the fact that on June 4, 1937 the main units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army personally led by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the gifted military strategist and ever-victorious iron-willed commander, advanced into Bochonbo through the border guard line which the enemy boasted of being the "impregnable fortress" and showered fire of revenge upon the enemy destroying the Japanese imperialist ruling machinery.

Recalling the words of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that the great significance of the Bochonbo battle "lies in that it threw the beacon of the revolution giving the conviction that the Koreans were not dead but were alive, and they could win if they fought Japanese imperialism," the reporter said:

The successive victories won by the anti-Japanese guerrilla army in Bochonbo and many other battles infused national pride and firm conviction of victory into the minds of the Korean people and roused them to the anti-Japanese struggle in the grim days when the oppression by the Japanese imperialists reached the highest pitch.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people, the reporter stressed, was the great revolutionary struggle in which the anti-Japanese guerrillas overcame the most arduous trial unheard-of in the history of revolution of the world and was the most glorious struggle which saved the Korean revolution from a grave crisis and demonstrated before the whole world the national honour of the Korean Communists and the Korean people.

In the thick of the great anti-Japanese armed struggle, the reporter emphasised, the historic roots of our Party and revolution were formed and brilliant revolutionary traditions, an embodiment of the immortal revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the idea of *Juche*, took shape.

The reporter touched upon the fact that the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle opened up a new era bringing about a radical turn in the development of the national-liberation struggle and the communist movement of our country.

The reporter said:

In the days of grim trials when the prospect of the Korean revolution was very gloomy and our nation was standing at the crossroads of life and death, Comrade Kim Il Sung having set out on the road of revolution in his early years made appearance as the Leader of the class and the Leader of the nation. He founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and raised high the first torch of the armed struggle on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics, personally clearing away all difficulties.

The reporter went on to say:

In the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party were made and rich and valuable revolutionary achievements and experiences of struggle were scored and accumulated including the building of the revolutionary armed forces, the establishment of the people's power and the realisation of the anti-Japanese united national front.

Besides, a Marxist-Leninist ideological system, that is, boundless loyalty to the Leader of revolution, unshakable confidence in Marxism-Leninism, unbending fighting spirit, firm idea of *Juche*, revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, revolutionary consistency of Communists and yielding in face of death, socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and revolutionary method and popular style of work —these traditions were created by the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

It is the great happiness and pride for our people and youth and students to have such valuable revolutionary traditions, the reporter said, and added that the victory of the Korean revolution, the reporter said and emphasised:

It was from these historic roots that the glorious Workers' Party of Korea was founded under the leadership of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the prospering and developing socialist fatherland was built in this land after the country's liberation.

The reporter called upon the youth and students to make their flesh and blood of the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party's lines and policies, its embodiment, and always take the lead in the struggle to thoroughly implement the Party's revolutionary line of building the economy and defences in parallel so as to actively meet the great revolutionary event of the country's unification. The reporter said that for this the youth and students should shatter conservatism, egotism and passivism and make collective innovations and thereby overfulfil the economic plan for this year before the 20th founding anniversary of the Republic. All the youth and students, the reporter stressed, should conduct military training well and study hard modern military science and technique, upholding the Party's line of arming the entire people and turning the whole land into a fortress and they should firmly defend their revolutionary posts holding arms in one hand and hammer and sickle in the other and always keeping a tense, mobilised posture.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

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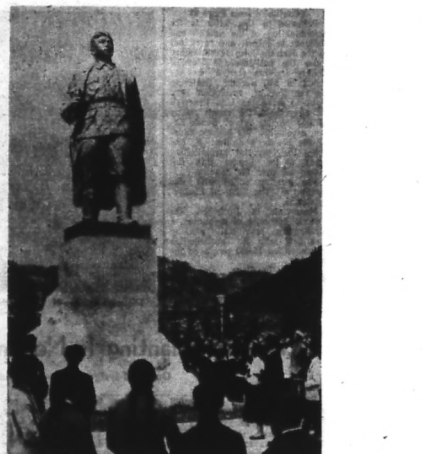


Bochonbo, the battlesite of revolution, is visited by many working people from different parts of the country on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the victorious Bochonbo Battle. Standing in front of the statue of Comrade Kim Il Sung they resolve to learn the great revolutionary ideas of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung

The immortal revolutionary exploits and lofty revolutionary spirit of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik who was an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in our country before the anti-Japanese armed struggle and brought up Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are highly praised among the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Molepi Mokoni, delegate of the Pan-African Congress of South Africa, issued the following statement on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Today we are commemorating, together with the revolutionary Korean people, the anniversary day of the death of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

There are many fathers in the world but there is not a father in the world who did such a great thing as Mr. Kim Hyong Jik did. Because it was he who brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the Korean nation and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution. He was the father of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the most prominent iron-willed genius-commander in the world. He was the father of Korea — the country where the most advanced socialist system in the world has been established.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik brought up Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader who led and is today, too, leading the Korean people to victory, taking upon himself the destiny of the Korean nation and personally hewing the road of the hardest and most arduous revolution, and thus opened the most glorious history of the modern Korean revolution which is guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We clearly see in the realities that the revolutionary cause of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was carried forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the cause left unaccomplished by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik has been splendidly materialized by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, in the land of Korea— the "country of Chollima" — where the most advanced socialist system free from exploitation and oppression has been established.

Greatly inspired by the realities of the prosperous Democratic People's Republic of Korea, we extend the warmest and highest glory to and express respect for Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, and to Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader.

The lofty revolutionary ideas and noble virtues of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik deeply move not only the Korean people but all the revolutionaries the world over. We should learn from his revolutionary ideas and virtues.

Molepi Mokoni also pointed out that proceeding from the independent stand that the independence of Korea should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without relying on outside forces, Mr. Kim Hyong Jik organised and guided the Korean National Association, an anti-Japanese underground organization, and formed such legal organizations as the "Bisok-gye" (Stone Monument Association) and "Hakkyo-gye" (Study Association) and made broad sections of anti-Japanese masses of people and waged a revolutionary struggle.

When he was in the Pyongyang prison Mr. Kim Hyong Jik conceived a plan for new revolutionary activities to be carried out after his release, Molepi Mokoni said and emphasized: Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was a great fighter who had genuine, ardent patriotism.

The revolutionary activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik are also widely introduced in the press in many countries of the world.

Pakistani paper Leader carried respectfully a portrait of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter and ardent patriot, with an article headlined the "Korean National Association and Mr. Kim Hyong Jik."

The article pointed out that Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the indefatigable revolutionary who devoted his whole life to the struggle for the independence of Korea against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, organized together with revolutionary comrades the legal and illegal anti-Japanese organizations and led them and gradually appeared as the organizer and leader of the Korean independence movement. It also introduced the organization of the Korean National Association organized and guided by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik.

Referring to the revolutionary struggle waged by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik in the area along the Amrok River and in northeast China, the article wrote:

The will to achieve the independence of Korea, patriotic ideas and indomitable revolutionary fighting spirit left over by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the outstanding leader of the Korean independence movement, were inherited by Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jik was one of the great revolutionaries in the world. His name will shine brilliantly like the morning star in the history of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

Congolese paper **Dipanda** wrote in its article headlined "Long live Premier Kim Il Sung!"

"Mr. Kim Hyong Jik, the anti-Japanese fighter and father of Premier Kim Il Sung, took part in the movement for the independence of the fatherland from his early years and continued his struggle.

"Mrs. Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Premier Kim Il Sung, took part in the women's movement while actively helping her husband in his revolutionary activities. Premier Kim Il Sung who was educated in such a revolutionary family had a boundless love for the fatherland and hatred for Japanese imperialism.

Some time ago a meeting was held in Rangoon, the capital of Burma, on the occasion of the 81st anniversary of the founding of the Korean National Association directly organized and guided by Mr. Kim Hyong Jik. The meeting was attended by the members of the Burma-Korea Friendship Society, Burmese Asian-African Solidarity and the Burmese Council for World Peace and other public figures of Burma. Also present on the occasion were more than 70 prominent political figures including leading functionaries of political parties and public organizations of Burma, and the editor-in-chief of the organ of the Burmese government.

Public Circles and the Press of Many Countries Highly Praise Brilliant Life and Revolutionary Activities of Mr. Kim Hyong Jik

(Continued from Page 3)

Reflected in this letter is the determination of the youth and students to inherit and carry out to the last the lofty revolutionary cause the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters started in the forest of Mt. Baekdu fluttering the red flag of revolution and fight to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, out of South Korea, accomplish the historic cause of the country's unification and bring the immortal revolutionary ideas of the Leader into full bloom all over the country.

The meeting ended with the singing of "The Song of Pledge" in chorus.

Meanwhile, in Bochonbo, the historic battlesite of revolution, a Ryanggang provincial meeting was held with the participation of more than 15,000 people on the occasion.

Various functions also took place in different parts of our country in commemoration of the victorious Bochonbo battle.

The countryside of the northern half covered with the dense network of irrigation channels. Though dry weather continues this year, rice-transplanting is nearing completion. And weeding has already begun

Rice-Transplanting Is Nearing Completion

On Well-irrigated Co-op Fields

Rice-transplanting is nearing completion on the well-irrigated co-op fields of our country.

Though an unusually long drought continues this year, our countryside is free from the damage of drought.

Rice-transplanting has already been wound up on the Yoldusamchonri plain with tens of thousands of *jongbo* of farmland, the vast Yonbaek plain, the Namuri plain of Jaeryong, the Bongsan plain and in many other localities. Weeding has already begun on the paddy fields which are now flecked with the green tinges of rice seedlings.

An old man in Sukchon says: "Before the country's liberation, rice-transplanting was out of the question in such dry weather. But now we can do farming even during the drought with no worry about water. We've already finished rice-transplanting. How splendid!

"We owe this to the dear Premier. Each time I see water overflowing in the irrigation channel, I am sincerely grateful to the dear Premier."

This is the manifestation of the unanimous feeling of the co-op farmers of our country.

The realities clearly have proved the correctness of the policy of our Party which attached primary importance to irrigation in the implementation of the technical revolution in the countryside, upholding the far-sighted programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Premier, though pressed by the state affairs, has always paid deep attention to the development of the rural economy and the improvement of the livelihood of the peasantry. He worked out a grand plan for the large-scale nature-remakings so that not a drop of water of all the streams flowed into the sea without irrigating fields.

After the cessation of the war, large-scale nature-remakings started with the Pyongnam Irrigation System watering more than 50,000 *jongbo* of fields on the Yoldusamchonri plain and this was rapidly pushed ahead as a nation-wide movement amid great upsurge.

Following the completion of the Pyongnam Irrigation System, the Kiyang Irrigation System watering over 51,000 *jongbo* of farmland in five counties was brought to completion in a short space of time. Besides, the Ojidon, Chonghdan, Singye and Amrok river irrigation projects were carried on, converting vast dry fields into paddies.

River improvement works of big rivers including the Ryongbung, Sunhwa and Namdaechon rivers were pushed ahead one after another. Irrigation in our country was not limited to paddies alone but was expanded to dry fields.

Our country has thus become a country of irrigation.

Irrigation channels stretch tens of thousands of *ri* watering the fertile soil. Irrigation water travels across the mountains to moisten upland fields. Dikes covering tens of thousands of *ri* stand high preventing flood. All the reservoirs and irrigation structures have been built perfectly for increasing agricultural production today and for the happiness of the generations to come.

Projects for pumping rain-water out of low fields in the rainy season were also carried out on a large-scale.

Irrigation channels crisscrossing the whole country supply water at any time. All paddy and dry fields are irrigated with life-giving water even in such dry weather as this year.

Our irrigation system has become a mighty and developed one which can drain off even pouring rain in the rainy season. Last summer we had a heavy rain rarely to be seen in history. But our water pumping stations were powerful enough to drain water from fields in time.

Our co-op farmers reap a bumper harvest every year. Now there are all out to complete rice-transplanting as early as possible with merry harvest song on their lips.

Pak Hae Chon

SOUTH KOREA:

Drought-stricken Countryside

The South Korean countryside is now suffering from want of rain. Rice transplanting has not yet started.

According to a report from South Korea, in the area of Kimhae, South Kyongsang Province, which is one of the main rice-growing areas, not a farmer is seen working in ricefields still now when the rice-transplanting season is coming to a close. Owing to the long spell of dry weather the peasants could not make enough seed plots. The rice seedling plots made in the region of Kimhae comprise only 4 per cent of the planned area. To make matters worse, the rice seedlings got withered and birds ruined the rice-seedling plots.

A South Korean paper reported that in South Kyongsang Province where things are going worse again this year, 86 per cent of peasants have to give up farming.

The same may be said of North Kyongsang Province and the Honam plain—granary in North and South Cholla provinces—and other regions.

(Continued on Page 5)

South Korean countryside is now suffering from want of rain. A long spell of dry weather brings anxiety even to this poor child

A Landmark in Development of Local Industry

On the Occasion of 10th Anniv. of June 1958 Plenum of C.C. of W.P.K.

The June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea discussed the questions "On improving and strengthening food processing industry and daily necessaries production" and "On improving and strengthening home and foreign trade" in order to meet the rapidly growing demand of the people for consumer goods and further improve the people's livelihood.

At the Plenum the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a line of developing the production of consumer goods and, for this, building more than one local industrial factory in each town and county through a nation-wide movement by mobilizing all resources and tasks for improving and strengthening the work of goods distribution.

This line was a wise line in which he indicated the shortest way to the epochal development of the production of mass consumption goods, having grasped the ripe demand of the economic development of our country correctly in good time.

Production had jumped by leaps and bounds and the people's life improved rapidly amid the great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and in the course of the development of the Chollima movement. These new circumstances at that time raised it as an urgent demand to bring about a great leap in the development of light industry and further improve the people's living standards.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed: **"It is the supreme fighting goal of our Party constantly to improve the people's life. It is, therefore, one of the most important revolutionary tasks confronting us today to meet the requirements of our people who want to live a more cultured and convenient life,**

"... Now it is urgently required not only to develop this field but provide sufficient conditions for doing so. Accordingly, it is the most opportune for our Party to advance this problem today.

At that time we had economic foundations capable of raising and settling such a problem.

With the creation of heavy and light industrial bases the food processing and daily necessaries industries became able to receive more powerful material and technical support from the former and get the supply of more raw materials from the rapidly developing agriculture and fishing industry.

On the basis of a scientific calculation of conditions and possibilities created at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth an original line of developing extensively medium- and small-scale local industry along with large-scale centrally controlled industry in the production of consumer goods.

This line was the most correct line reflecting accurately the economic and technical peculiarities of light industry and the specific conditions of our country in which the production of mass consumption goods lagged behind.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: **"Light industry should in general process various sorts of raw materials in different areas of the country and satisfy the diversified needs of all the working people there. Production of this kind cannot be rationally organized by large factories alone. Moreover, in our country, if we relied upon large-scale centrally controlled industry alone, we could neither rapidly advance the lagging consumer goods production, nor could we meet the growing demands of the people at all. Together with centrally controlled industry, medium and small-sized local industry had to be developed on a larger scale and handicraft techniques utilized with modern techniques."**

The demands for consumer goods must be met in good time since consumer goods are required constantly and at all times everywhere in the country and are linked up directly with the daily life of the population.

Light industry gets the greater part of its raw materials from agriculture and refuses from industrial factories and production enterprises are also used as raw materials.

Accordingly, it fully accords with the peculiarities of the demand for consumer goods and the requirement for the rational use of raw material sources to build extensively medium and small-scale local factories in different parts of the country along with the development of the large-scale centrally controlled industry.

The cardinal thing in meeting the demands of the people for consumer goods, needless to say, is to develop large-scale centrally controlled light industry. Therefore, our Party attached primary importance to the development of the large-scale centrally controlled light industry, and, at the same time, concentrated efforts on the development of local industry in the production of consumer goods.

As a result, more than 1,000 local industry factories were built in only a few months after the Plenum with little investment of state funds by using locally available materials and labour which were not used in the past and all the branches of the people's economy came to produce large

(Continued on Page 5)

Change in a Mountainous County

Yangdok is a well-known remote mountainous county. It had not even a small factory to speak of in the past under Japanese imperialist rule. But today the county has 10 local industrial factories furnished with modern equipment, producing foodstuffs, wine, woodenwork products, cloth, etc. In these factories more than 1,000 kinds of foodstuffs and daily necessaries are produced using various raw materials in this locality—wild fruits, timber, fibre, skin and fur of animals, etc. The goods turned out in the county are enough to meet the demand of the inhabitants and part of them is sent to other regions.

The local industrial output in Yangdok county today has increased 5 times respectively in foodstuffs and daily goods as compared with 1959.

As a result of such growth of local industry, the ranks of working class in this county have swelled considerably—a great many of housewives of factory and office workers have been drawn into production. And they have been further revolutionized and *working-classized* and have grown into directors, shop heads, workteam leaders proficient in industrial management or into highskilled workers tending machines nicely.

What has brought about such a change in this county?

Beginning

Most of the locally-run factories in this county sprang up after the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was a landmark in the development of local industry in our country.

Upholding the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung given at the June Plenum of the Party Central Committee which discussed the problem of increasing the production of consumer goods of the people and improving the work of goods distribution, the inhabitants built in a few months factories for making foodstuffs, textile, woodenwork products, daily necessaries. These were built with materials and equipment available locally. No major capital investment was required.

Of course these factories were poorly equipped at the beginning. Take a textile factory for example. It started with a hand loom and later the loom was replaced after another and finally totalled several dozens. Textiles were thus produced from wild plants—the abundant raw material of fibre. The same can be said of the foodstuff factory and other factories.

As labour, materials and funds increased the primitive machines were replaced by new equipment. And thanks to the use of wild fruits, vegetables, timber, and fibre which were abundant in this area, the variety of goods expanded.

In the past the county had relied entirely on cities in the supply of goods but in 1958 it already supplied the inhabitants with its own products amounting to 346 kinds.

Modeling After Changsong

In those days Comrade Kim Il Sung, the brilliant Leader of the 40 million Korean people, visited Changsong, an out-of-the way place hidden deeper in the mountains than Yangdok is, and there he created a model of local industry in our country.

He saw to it that cosy factories were built with stone and timber which were to be found in abundance in the locality, and materials lying idle were tapped for the use in local industry and the handicraft process of production was mechanized and automated.

And the Changsong Joint Meeting of the Local Party and Economic Functionaries was held under his guidance—a meeting of great historic significance in the development of local industry of our country.

The wise steps taken by Comrade Kim Il Sung who creates a model at one point and popularizes it throughout the country served as a clear level for enhancing the level of local industry of our country onto a higher stage.

Our country is favoured with better conditions than Changsong. We can catch up with the people there. Why not?"

The people in Yangdok rose up with firm determination to implement the instruction given at the Changsong joint meeting by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

They set about building new factories and equipment, while keeping up production in old buildings. They collected even a scrap of iron lying waste on the road. Women who did washing in the stream brought stones to construction sites.

Director Li Chu Wol and workers of the foodstuff factory built up first their maintenance shop with the help of centrally-controlled enterprises and replenished the equipment by making use of wheels, pipes, iron plates lying waste and mechanized and automated production process.

To cite an example, an oilpress was at first handled by 27 workers. But now it is tended by a few women. The production process has become ever more streamlined. As for the oil output it has increased 5 times.

The manpower thus saved by mechanization and automation were transferred to other branches to expand the scale of production and the variety of goods. New creches, kindergartens, rest rooms and bathrooms were built and the cultural and hygienic conditions improved still further.

The looks of the woodenwork, textile and other factories have changed, too.

The rate of mechanization in the woodenwork factory has increased to 76 per cent. In the textile factory the new "Chollima" looms replaced old power looms and all processes of treatment have been fully mechanized. It has become a modernly equipped factory.

Solid Base of Raw Materials

Not only did the people in Yangdok build the local industrial factories well. They created solid bases of raw materials as well. The bases were created for the cultivation of mushroom, bellflower, bracken in deep mountains, and those for growing fruits and oil-bearing crops on the hillside. The base of raw materials of fibre was also set up. The result: the amount of raw materials secured in the county by self-efforts has increased 28 times since local industry was built up and, in particular, that of foodstuffs increased 70 times.

The people in Yangdok, united in a body, made strenuous efforts to realize the plan of the fatherly Leader who is always eager to make our people who had lived in penury in the past lead a happy life knowing no envy in the world. And the local industry built by the concerted efforts of the people there has now produced good results.

Here is a proof of this. When the nine-year compulsory technical education was enforced, a great number of desks, chairs, school things and uniforms were needed for students. But the requirements were met with textiles and wooden products made by the inhabitants, without receiving the help of the centrally-controlled enterprises.

Also, the progress of local industry has stimulated the incentive of the farmers for production through procurement of their raw material products and increased their income. On the other hand, the various kinds of daily necessaries made with these raw materials are supplied to the farmers making their life more bountiful.

At present, bearing in their mind the instruction of the respected and beloved Leader that the large-scale and medium-and small-scale enterprises should be continuously developed in parallel for the production of consumer goods and especially the development of local industry accelerated, the workers of all factories in this county are working hard to reequip their factories with modern machines. They have already fulfilled the plan for the first half of the year before the set time and are now making continuous innovation and displaying creative zeal to hit the yearly target before the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic (Sep. 9).

Kim Dong Ok

Twice Chollima workteam members of the Dongchang Textile Mill make continuous innovation and uninterrupted advance to turn out more fabrics of good quality upholding the teachings of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung given in his on-the-spot guidance

(Continued from Page 4)

It is reported that in Kangwon Province of South Korea the farmers "have to abandon rice growing totally" for want of rain.

Such poor progress in rice-transplanting which decides the success of the year's farming is an inevitable outcome of the misrule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges Pak Jung Hi clique. They did not undertake the irrigation and water conservancy projects in South Korea in the past 20-odd years and destroyed even the existing insignificant irrigation facilities to expand military bases and build military set-ups.

Without putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial enslavement and war in South Korea the miserable peasants cannot free themselves from crop failure.

That is why the South Korean peasants are resolutely fighting against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys Pak Jung Hi' puppet clique.

Kim Gwang Su

(Continued from Page 4)

quantities of various consumer goods.

Now our country has its own powerful light industrial bases consisting of centrally controlled industry and local industry and meets satisfactorily the demand of the people for consumer goods with home products.

The significance and vitality of the historic June Plenum find vivid expression, above all, in the fact that by setting forth the correct line of developing local industry through a nation-wide movement, the Plenum made it possible to strengthen the independent foundation of light industry in a short time with little additional investment by the state and firmly ensure the high rate of the country's overall economic construction

As Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out, as a result of the extensive development of local industry "...We could ensure the people's life by turning out consumer goods on a large scale with less outlay of funds and mobilizing existing reserves and direct a huge sum of state funds to the development of heavy industry."

The rapid development of local industry played a great role in ensuring the many-sided development of the economy and in strengthening the economic independence of the country. The large-scale development of local industry is of great importance also in rationally distributing the country's productive forces and increasing the defence potential.

The extensive construction of medium- and small-scale local factories made it possible to meet more satisfactorily the requirements of the socialist distribution of productive forces for bringing production closer to sources of raw materials and consumer areas, save enormous social labour in the transport of raw materials and products and further accelerate the development of the economy as a whole.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught, "The construction of local industry is also of enormous significance in the even development of all the localities in the country, and especially in the bringing of industry closer to agriculture and the gradual elimination of the distinctions between town and country."

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth tasks for developing local industry one stage higher and elucidated concrete ways for their fulfilment at the Changsong Joint Meeting of Local Party and Economic Functionaries held in August 1962.

Upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the local industrial workers throughout the country unfolded a drive to firmly build up local industry and boost its technical equipment to the level of Changsong and Sariu counties so as to meet satisfactorily the demands of the people, which marked a new stage in the development of our local industry.

There are more than 2,000 local industrial factories in our country and their technical equipment has been markedly improved and strengthened.

Local industry having an average of ten local industrial factories in each country accounts for more than half the consumer goods production of the whole country, and now the whole country is covered with a dense network of big and small factories and enterprises. As a result, the way has been paved to put an end to the big gap between the industrial and agricultural areas, a left-over of the old society, and ensure the comprehensive development of local economy.

This is a valuable achievement our Party made in ensuring the comprehensive development of the economy with the country as the base by defining the county as a unit for the development of local economy in conformity with the natural-economic conditions and the requirements of the development of revolution. Today, as the supply base in the countryside the county gives, through the powerful local industry, a great impetus to the development of agricultural production ensuring the close ties between industry and agriculture.

With the creation of local industry the proportion of the working class has grown in the composition of the local population, women were drawn in social labour on a large scale, and the per-household income and purchasing power of the working people have risen markedly.

Local factories are one of the bases for disseminating the working class ideology and modern technical civilization among the population.

This shows that local industry is of great importance also in strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, gradually eliminating distinctions between town and country and accelerating the *working-classization* of the whole society.

All these testify to the correctness and great vitality of the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing local industry on a large scale and the line set forth at the historic June Plenum.

At the Plenum Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a programmatic teaching on the development of home and foreign trade of our country. With regard to the essence of socialist trade he said: "...Socialist trade sets itself the basic aim of serving the interests of the working people and the improvement of their livelihood...

"Socialist trade is, in essence, the work of supply to the population."

The Plenum, proceeding from the essence of socialist trade, took measures for strengthening the education of the trade workers in the socialist outlook and reorganizing the trading system in conformity with the essence of socialist trade.

Thanks to correct measures taken by the Party, consumer goods have been supplied to the population in good time and the three branches — production, distribution and consumption— have a fine unity of operation.

Pak Gum Sun

National Joint Meeting of Organisations of Korean Young Pioneers Corps Held

in Celebration of Its Birthday

A national joint meeting of organisations of the Korean Young Pioneers Corps for thoroughly implementing the instructions given by Marshal Kim Il Sung at the National Meeting of Youth for General Mobilisation was held on June 6 in Pyongyang, the red capital of revolution, in celebration of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the Korean Young Pioneers Corps.

The Moranbong Stadium, the meeting place, was packed to capacity with over 100,000 Young Pioneers in the city and delegates of Young Pioneers Corps selected from all provinces and their parents.

Respectfully put up at the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who founded the Korean Young Pioneers Corps and directs all paternal solicitude and warm love to the children so that they can grow up into the reliable reserves of revolution and always leads our people along the one road of victory and happiness. Also hung there were streamers bearing the slogans "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea!" Fluttering high above the meeting place were national flags of the Republic and the flags of the Korean Young Pioneers Corps.

Present at the meeting were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, functionaries of the Party, government organs and public organisations, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and responsible men of education, culture and the press.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the visiting delegation of the Young Communist League of Cuba and the members of the delegation of the Vietnam Working Youth League.

A ceremony of the Young Pioneers Corps was held. As soon as the meeting was declared open, all the attendants sang the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" loudly.

Kim Jong Suk, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, made a report at the meeting.

Though the Korean Young Pioneers Corps is 22 years old, its history has a deep root, the reporter pointed out and continued:

Marshal Kim Il Sung who set out on the road of revolution at the age of only 15 sowed the seeds of revolution among the children and roused them to a revolutionary struggle personally guiding the revolutionary organisations of the children.

Even in the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle the Marshal set up schools in all guerrilla bases to give education to the children and organised the Children's Corps to bring up the children of our country into ardent revolutionaries and steel-like fighters.

Saying that the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung founded the Korean Young Pioneers Corps and brightly illumined the road for it to follow after the country's liberation, the reporter noted:

Today the Korean Young Pioneers Corps is creditably translating into practice the slogan "Let us always prepare ourselves to become the reserves of communist construction!" put up by Marshal Kim Il Sung, closely uniting 1.8 million children of our country into its organisations.

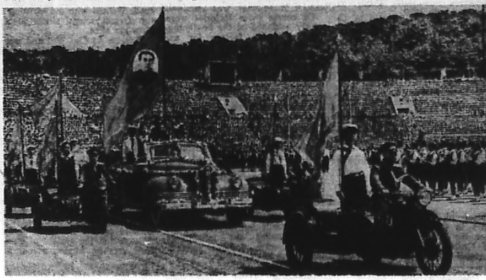
The reporter extended the highest honour and thanks, representing the unanimous will of the entire Young Pioneers of our country, to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The reporter then referred to the concrete tasks for firmly preparing the Young Pioneers as faithful revolutionary soldiers of Marshal Kim Il Sung, who will succeed the Korean revolution and as a guard detachment and death-defying corps who will defend the Party and the Leader with their lives and implement to the end the orders and instructions given by the Leader.

Amid thunderous applause, the meeting, in the name of the attendants, adopted a letter of pledge addressed to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The meeting also adopted a letter addressed to the South Korean children in the name of the attendants.

That day the mass display "Let Us Learn from the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung!" was performed at the Moranbong Stadium, in celebration of the founding anniversary of the Korean Young Pioneers Corps.



Parade of Young Pioneers begins

Indomitable Fighting Will

(Story about Brave Struggle of Underground Party Members of Hamhung Locomotive Yard behind Enemy Line)

THE story dates back to October 1950 when the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors was raging in all its fury. The Hamhung district locomotive yard was under the control of the enemy for the time being. The enemies were frantic to herd out workers of this yard for the transportation of their war supplies, while savagely murdering guiltless people at random. The enemy's bestiality inflamed the railway workers with a furious hatred and revengeful thought.

Underground Party Cell Formed

Kim Hyo Sik, then a member of the Hamhung railway district Party committee, remained behind the enemy line.

One day he called on engine drivers Li Gyok Jong and Li Ye Gyu. The three firmly gripped each other's hands. They pledged themselves to each other to live single-heartedly according to the will of the respected and beloved Leader Premier Kim Il Sung in any storm and stress and pull through together whatever difficulty to remain boundlessly faithful to him with all devotion.

A few days later, leaflets reading: "The Korean People's Army will soon be back" and "Sabotage the enemy's transportation of war supplies by all means!" were found scattered in the locomotive yard.

The whole locomotive yard began to stir up. The three men set the workers in motion. The enemy's transportation was paralysed by the workers. Accidents happened one after another at the water station and the engine repairing centre or on running trains.

One day, the three men sat together in a "cellar" at the home of Comrade Hyo Sik to form an underground Party cell for a yet bigger fight. At first Comrade Hyo Sik read in an emphatic tone a passage from the October 11, 1950 radio address of Premier Kim Il Sung:

"In the areas occupied by the U.S. army, a guerrilla struggle should be waged extensively, the enemy's headquarters be destroyed, the supply line of the enemy be cut off, communication means such as road, bridge, telegraph and telephone lines be wrecked and the enemy's depots and freight be set on fire."

Each word of the radio speech brightly lit up the path for them to follow.

They took measures for a more active and organised struggle.

Cutting the Enemy's Supply Line

One day there was a meeting of the underground Party cell committee. Next morning a big commotion arose in the drivers' office of the locomotive yard. For the trainmen who were to run the northward bound train of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army did not turn up till 7 a.m., the time of departure. It was a step taken according to the decision of the underground Party cell organisation.

To start the train on schedule, one of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, hotly urged by his superior, hurried up toward the water station and yelled at Li Ye Gyu who was feeding the engine with coal: "Start for Sinbukchong at once!"

Li Ye Gyu accepted his demand pretending to obey the Yankee willy-nilly. For he was awaiting this chance.

The assistant engine driver was Comrade Ahn, a member of the underground Party cell.

Presently, the military train of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army pulled out of the Hamhung railway station. When the train came to a stop at the Toijo station, Comrade Ye Gyu got down from the cab. He started going round from the engine to the last waggon as if for a check-up and halted just under the third waggon from the head. Then he looked all round and crawled between the wheels to slip out on the other side. Then, he put the cigarette in his mouth into one of his padded gloves and threw it into the waggon. He came back in a flash to his cab, sounded the whistle and left the Toijo station. Some time after the train started, smoke rose from the third waggon. Soon it was in flames.

When the waggon was caught by fire, the Yankee villain cried out at the driver: "Stop the train!" Those aboard the train pretended to put out the fire in bewilderment. But not before long with a deafening explosion shells popped in succession.

Soon it was followed by another incident striking terror into the hearts of the enemy. An enemy military train was overturned in the compound of the Hamhung railway station.

This was an assignment given to Li Gyok Jong by the underground Party cell organisation.

Scarcely had a formation of freight waggons entered the side-track than he promptly put in a track bolt between the lines linked with the points and leading to the main track.

Just at this moment, the enemy military train was running into the compound of the railway station from a short distance. It was now approaching fast 100 metres, 50 metres, 10 metres... The moment it reached the junction of the points, the engine was overturned, sparks of fire emitting from the wheels and the attached freight waggons abruptly soaring high into the air before they bumped down.

Flag of the Republic Hoisted

In mid-December 1950, the situation turned decisively in favour of our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered setback after setback also in South Hamgyong Province as in other areas. The remnants of the battered enemy troops thronged the Hungnam wharf every day to flee southward by boats. But the enemies—U.S. imperialist aggressors—were disinclined to reconcile themselves to their setbacks meekly. They drove innocent people towards the Hungnam wharf, threatening them at the point of bayonet.

What they were after in this criminal doing was to have the people lined up at the wharf like a fence for their bullet shields to escape the barrage of fire from the People's Army units which were advancing like angry waves.

The underground Party members decided to hoist the national flag of the Republic above the platform of the railway station to inspire the people with firm confidence in victory in their struggle against the enemy's vicious outrages.

On December 13, under cover of night when the snowstorm was howling furiously, a scout party led by Comrade Ye Gyu closed in upon the compound of the railway station. Some members of the scout party stood guard at main points. Comrades Hyo Sik, Ye Gyu and Gyok Jong lost no time to get to the top of the roof above the platform and hoisted the national flag in prompt action.

At daybreak the enemy again herded out guiltless inhabitants to the Hamhung railway station to take them to the Hungnam port to use them as their bullet shields. Suddenly someone called to the crowd: "Look at the national flag of our Republic!"

People looked round whispering to each other "Where is it? Where?..." Eventually they found the deep-blue and red national flag with a radiant five-pointed star on the top of the roof above the platform. Tears stood in their eyes. How precious the fatherland was to us! How great the benevolence of Premier Kim Il Sung was! With this thought the people resolutely resisted in defiance of the bayonets of the enemy.

In desperation, the enemy tore about to hunt for the "criminals" and in the end rushed to search the house of Hyo Sik.

Comrades Kim Hyo Sik, Li Gyok Jong and Li Ye Gyu were working out together a new battle plan in the secret cellar. They were besieged by the enemy.

The enemy put them to cruel torture to ferret out the secret of the underground organisation from them. But no severe torture could open the mouths of the three fighters.

Comrade Hyo Sik overcame terrible torture. When he entered the ward, he tightly hugged his comrades-in-arms and told them in an emphatic yet friendly tone as ever:

"Comrade Gyok Jong! Comrade Ye Gyu! Let's get ourselves firmly prepared. We would rather die as soldiers of the Leader than live as the enemy's cat's-paws, wouldn't we? Let's make the enemy clearly see the mettle of Koreans! Well, let's cheer up and sing the 'Song of General Kim Il Sung,' the respected and beloved Leader..."

Marks of blood on every ridge of the Jangbaek,
Marks of blood on every reach of the Amrok,
Still now over the blooming free Korea
Those sacred marks shed brilliant rays.

Their singing spread out through the prison bars, encouraging others in confinement to fight to the bitter end. Soon it turned into a grand chorus.

O dear is the name, our beloved General!
O glorious is the name, General Kim Il Sung!

Nothing could break their indomitable fighting will. Some days later the Korean People's Army came back. The U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered irretrievable reverses and beat a retreat from the Hamhung area.

The transport fighters of the Hamhung locomotive yard helped the People's Army in its southward advance. They ran military trains at lightning speed through a hail of bullets and columns of flame. Thus they made a great contribution to ensuring victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Soh Gum Ja

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Must Withdraw from South Korea at Once

Public Figures Issue Statements Exposing and Denouncing U.S. Atrocities

Chairman Oh Gi Chon of the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, Chairman Kim Ok Sun of the C.C. of the Korean Democratic Women's Union and Vice-Chairman Hwang Bong Gu of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland issued statements respectively with regard to the fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are committing bestial atrocities against the South Korean people ever more frequently of late.

In their statements, they all vehemently condemned the thrice-cursed brutal atrocity of a human butcher belonging to the 43rd engineer corps of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army who killed mercilessly with bulldozer South Korean children who were picking grass roots to fill their empty stomach in Chilgok, North Kyongsang Province, on May 24. They evinced the firm resolve to wreak a hundredfold, a thousand-fold vengeance upon the Yankee murderers.

The statements pointed out that such murderous brutalities as in Chilgok have been perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops without letup from the first moment they set their blood-stained foot on the soil of South Korea and said that without crushing the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys who are shielding their savagery, the South Korean people cannot extricate themselves from the disasters and hardships of today. The statements strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialist aggressors get out of South Korea at once, taking all aggressive forces with them.

It is quite natural that the South Korean people are waging various forms of brave struggles including the armed guerrilla struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the statements noted, and went on: Final victory is in store for the South Korean people who, in particular, boundlessly revering Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are fighting for the day when they will lead a happy life in a unified fatherland under his leadership.

In the meantime, in Haeju, Kaesong, Wonsan and various other places of the northern part of the Republic, mass rallies are taking place in succession, at which the attendants resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops for their beastly outrages against our compatriots in the southern half.

Firing at Villainous Officers Takes Place in Succession in the South Korean Puppet Army

According to a press report from South Korea, on the night of May 24 a certain Choi, a soldier belonging to a puppet engineer unit stationed in the front zone fired at two officers who had been engaged in manhandling soldiers.

In the same night, Im Yong Gap, a man belonging to a certain division of the puppet ground force blew up a hand-grenade in protest against the unreasonable disciplinary punishment of him, and seriously injured a villainous officer.

Earlier, Li Han Su, a soldier belonging to the 12th platoon, 8th company, 12th battalion of a unit of the puppet ground force, shot to death an officer who was engaged in inflicting corporal punishment upon soldiers.

These repeated cases of firing raise a corner of the curtain to reveal the uncontrollably growing confusion within the puppet army and are an outburst of the pent-up resentment of the soldiers of the puppet army against inhumane suppression.

As publicly known, strict watch, suppression and murderous club discipline are the major means employed by the U.S. imperialist aggressors to train the puppet army as cannon fodder.

Lately, the opposition of the South Korean puppet army soldiers to the criminal war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique is growing and wavering is pronounced among them in face of the speedy upsurge of the revolutionary advance of the South Korean people. Under such condition, the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are intensifying as never before their barbarous suppression of the puppet army soldiers.

It goes without saying that such bestial suppression will only arouse greater resistance of the soldiers against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

One of the clear manifestations of this was provided by the fact that over 400 men of the military medical college of the puppet army in Taegu rose up on May 6 in a demonstration, resisting the violent corporal punishment, and knocked down a puppet army colonel, the "cadets regiment commander."

S.Korean Singer Resists Puppet Police with Song Lauding Northern Half of the Republic

A South Korean woman singer who was taken to the puppet police on the evening of June 3 expressed her burning desire, singing a song lauding the northern half of the Republic which she had ardently longed for, according to a radio broadcast from Seoul.

The singer, a certain Pak, who eked out hand-to-mouth existence, suffering from humiliation and maltreatment of every description under the misrule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, was returning home late at night after the exhausting day's work when she was apprehended by the puppet police on charge of "violating the curfew."

Insult and persecution by the villainous police gangsters fired her with a longing for the northern half of the Republic where all people can display their talents to the full free from exploitation and oppression.

She stubbornly resisted the police -scoundrels praising the northern half of the Republic. She answered their hooting with a song supporting the northern half of the Republic.

The following morning the puppet rascals put this woman singer on fascist "trial" in a vicious attempt to punish her.

The more the enemy intensifies oppression, the more stronger the yearning for the northern half of the Republic and the aspiration for the country's unification grow in every heart of the South Korean people.

Chairman Li Gye Baek Issues a Statement

Chairman Li Gye Baek of the Central Committee for Assistance for Repatriation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) issued a statement on May 30 in connection with the proposal made by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Japan Red Cross Society for resuming the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks for a fair solution of the question of repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Li Gye Baek said: This proposal reflects the warm concern patriotic policy of the Government of the Republic for the Korean citizens in Japan and it is a very just proposal that fully conforms to the principles of humanitarianism and international law.

He strongly demanded the Japan Red Cross Society to accept immediately this fair and sincere proposal.

Recalling that the Japanese authorities had unilaterally broken up the repatriation agreement with a foul political aim, he said that the discontinuation of the repatriation operation was imposing immeasurable sufferings and misfortunes upon the life of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The resumption of the repatriation operation poses itself as an urgent and important question which brooks no further delay, he said and stressed:

The Japanese authorities should take ad once appropriate measures for continuously ensuring the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan.

CHONGRYUN will, in the future, wage a more vehement struggle to demand the return of the Korean compatriots in Japan to repatriation, he declared.

No force on earth, he said, can dampen the burning desire of the Korean citizens in Japan to be embraced in the bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Japanese Public Circles Support Proposal of D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society

Broad public circles of Japan are warmly supporting and hailing the May 28 telegram of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society proposing to the Japan Red Cross Society to resume the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks for a fair solution of the question of repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan and are strongly demanding the reactionary government of Japan and the Japan Red Cross Society to accept the proposal forthwith.

SHOICHI KASUGA, President Member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, in a statement, said: Our Party, together with the Japanese people of wide strata desirous of Japan-Korea friendship, strongly urges the Sato government and the Japan Red Cross Society to give up all their obstructions to the repatriation of Koreans in Japan and take measures with responsibility for their smooth progress.

SHICHIRO MATSUMOTO, Director of the International Affairs Department of the Japan Socialist Party, said:

The Japan Socialist Party warmly supports this proposal of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society, regarding it as an entirely just one, and at the same time, strongly demands once again the Sato government and the Japan Red Cross Society to promptly comply with this proposal and resume at once the Japan-Korea Red Cross talks.

SHINKICHI UKEDA, head of the Diet group of the Democratic Socialist Party, said that the proposal of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society is a just one that accords with the humanitarian spirit.

The Japanese government and the Japan Red Cross Society should strive to ensure the smooth continuation of the repatriation operation by complying with the proposal of the Korean Red Cross Society in its entirety.

RYOICHI YASUTSUNE, Director of the Political and Public Welfare Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, strongly demanded the Sato government and the Japan Red Cross Society to accept without delay the proposal of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society for the early resumption of the repatriation ship and resumption of the Japan-Korea Red Cross talks. We will continue to actively wage a struggle for defending the repatriation of the Koreans in Japan, he said.

Hiroshi Shimizu, Permanent Director of the Japan-Korea Association, said:

The Japan-Korea Association vehemently demands that the Japanese government and the Japan Red Cross Society give up their unwarranted political attitude, and resume the Japan-Korea Red Cross talks and ensure continuous repatriation by complying with the proposal of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society.

HIROSHI INNAMI, Chief Secretary of the Council for Helping in the Return Home of Koreans in Japan, said:

We, together with broad circles of the Japanese people who have supported the repatriation of Koreans in Japan in the past eight years, regarding it as a lofty humanitarian work, demand once again the Japanese government and the Japan Red Cross Society to resume the Japan-Korea Red Cross talks and continue with the repatriation operation.

U.S. Imperialist Aggressor Troops Again Perpetrate Grave Provocative Act

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops perpetrated yet more grave provocative act of firing hundreds of bullets with various heavy and automatic weapons, aiming at our People's Armymen who were carrying on their routine of work near a post of our side on the Jungdong-ri line, the lower reaches of the Rimjin River, in the western sector of the front, at around 15:00 on May 30.

The men of our People's Army promptly returned fire to counter the enemy's provocation, thus completely frustrating the attempt of the provocation.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are firing and shelling several times even a day, while desperately trying these days along the Military Demarcation Line to infiltrate armed bandits into the area of the northern half of the Republic with the purpose of committing murderous and subversive acts.

Chairman Han Dok Su Issues Statement

In Connection with Frustration of Japanese Reactionaries' Scheme to Rig up "Foreigners' School Law"

Chairman Han Dok Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN) issued a statement on June 3 in connection with the fact that the "foreigners' school bill" cooked up by the reactionary Japanese government to suppress the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan again fell through at the recent Diet session in face of the strong opposition of public opinion at home and abroad.

This, he pointed out, is attributable to the staunch struggle of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan and the people in the homeland and to the resolute struggle of the democratic political parties and public organisations of Japan as well as scholars, educationists and other broad segments of the Japanese people.

He went on to say:

I, in the name of CHONGRYUN and the entire Korean nationals in Japan, express sincere thanks to the Japanese people for giving active support and encouragement to us in opposition to the "foreigners' school bill" and in defence of the national education of Korean nationals in Japan.

In Japan all the nongovernment parties took concerted actions against this "bill" and more than 6,000 Japanese public organizations and over 30,000 prominent scholars, educationists and men of culture took a stand against this "bill" through their statements and signatures. Not only that, 261 local assemblies including the Tokyo Metropolitan Assembly adopted resolutions supporting the national education of Korean nationals in Japan and presented written opinions to their government.

All this clearly proves once again the correctness of the democratic, national education of Korean nationals in Japan.

In view of the historical background against which Korean nationals settled down in Japan and in the light of international law and international practice, the Japanese government is under legal and moral obligation to ensure all the democratic, national rights of Korean nationals in Japan including their national education.

He strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities give up the scheme to trump up the "foreigners' school law" in the future and that they ensure the Korean nationals in Japan the rights to the national education and repatriation and all other democratic, national rights.

In conclusion he stressed:

We 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan are filled with a resolve to defend our democratic, national rights to the end, rallied firmly around the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

We sincerely hope that the Japanese people of all strata will render in the future, too, great support and encouragement to the Korean nationals in Japan in their struggle for national education.

Cambodian People's Legitimate Exercise of Sovereignty

Recently the American imperialists and their stooges Thai and South Vietnamese puppets are further intensifying vicious aggressive provocations against the Royal Government and people of Cambodia.

M.P.s of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops committed on May 28 a criminal act of intruding deep into the territory of Cambodia aboard a Philippine tugboat which they had chartered, despite the repeated warnings of the Cambodian side.

The Cambodian side took a resolute step of capturing the U.S. imperialist aggressor armymen with the tugboat and declared that it would punish them according to the Cambodian law.

This is a legitimate exercise of sovereignty by the Cambodian side and a stern punishment to those who perpetrated intentional aggression.

We fully support the step taken by Cambodia and condemn the criminal act of the U.S. imperialists.

Prior to this, the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and the Thai and South Vietnamese puppet troops intruded into the Cambodian territory every day in the air and on ground, and killed or injured many innocent Cambodians and Cambodian servicemen and did much material damage to the Cambodian side.

This is a grave infringement upon the territorial integrity, national dignity and sovereignty of peace-loving and neutral Cambodia and a gross violation of the 1954 Geneva Accord.

The Korean people denounce with a surging indignation the criminal aggressive acts of the American imperialists and their stooges against Cambodia and extend active support to and militant solidarity with the Cambodian people in their just struggle for peace, independence, neutrality and territorial integrity.

The Yankee imperialists are now desperately seeking to arrest the triumphant onward movement the Cambodian people are making holding the banner of anti-imperialism in Southeast Asia.

With no amount of desperation, however, can the American imperialists subdue the Royal Government and people of Cambodia.

Today the brave Cambodian people holding fast to the anti-imperialist, independent stand are defending with honour the independence, sovereignty, neutrality and territory of their fatherland and building a new, prosperous state successfully, smashing at each step all sorts of intervention and aggressive acts of the American imperialists.

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the new, brilliant successes the fraternal Cambodian people under the guidance of Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk are making, resolutely overcoming all sorts of great difficulties and obstacles in their way, though surrounded by the American imperialists and their lackeys on all sides and wish them greater successes from the bottom of their hearts.

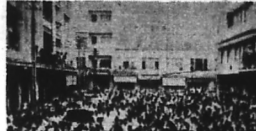
The Korean people command the support of the Cambodian people in their struggle for the independent unification of their country and socialist construction.

Korea and Cambodia, though far away from each other, are comrades-in-arms who advance shoulder to shoulder with each other on the common front against imperialism and colonialism led by U.S. imperialism, supporting and co-operating with each other.

The visit to Korea by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the visit to Cambodia by President Choi Yong Kun developed the friendship and solidarity of the peoples of the two countries onto a new, high stage, and they a further consolidating and developing.

The Korean people will, in the future, too, as in the past, support actively the just cause of the Cambodian people against the aggression of the Yankee imperialists and their stooges and for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity of the country and do everything in their power to further strengthen militant solidarity with them.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys must stop the aggressive provocations against the Cambodian people at once and they must apologize to the Cambodian people.



Pnom-Penh citizens holding a demonstration against U.S. imperialism for its hostile acts against Cambodia

Equatorial Guinean Guest in Korea

Jesus Mba Ovono, General Secretary of the Movement of the Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea, left Pyongyang on June 5 after his visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

During his stay in Korea, the guest was invited to a mass meeting held in his honour at the Chollima House of Culture under the auspices of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity.

Present at the meeting were Jon Chang Chol, Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, and other leading functionaries of government organs and public organizations and working people, youth and students in the city.

Kim Sang Jun, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, made a speech at the gathering.

Extending militant greetings to and firm solidarity with the people of Equatorial Guinea in their struggle against the Spanish colonialists and for winning the freedom and complete independence of the country, the speaker stressed that the Korean people will continue to support the struggle of the people of Equatorial Guinea and march forward shoulder to shoulder with them.

Then the floor was taken by Jesus Mba Ovono, General Secretary of the Movement of the Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea.

He said: The great achievements made by the Korean people are attributable to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung who has been waging a devoted struggle solely for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation more than 40 years up to date since he started the revolutionary struggle already at the age of 15, and are an embodiment of his far-reaching plan and revolutionary ideas. That is why I call Comrade Kim Il Sung the sun radiantly shining over the 40 million Korean people. Comrade Kim Il Sung is making a great contribution not only to the revolution and construction in Korea but also to the international communist movement and the world revolution. That is why I call Comrade Kim Il Sung a great revolutionary most faithful to the cause of Marxism-Leninism at the present time and an outstanding leader of the international revolutionary movement.

After referring to the struggle of the people of Equatorial Guinea, he condemned the aggressive manoeuvres of the Imperialists led by U.S. imperialism.

Pointing out that the U.S. imperialists are resorting to every conceivable scheme to unleash a new war against the Korean people, he emphasized that if the U.S. imperialist aggressors gnite a war in Korea, the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, ever-victorious iron-willed commander, will surely wipe out the scoundrels and win the final victory.

He expressed the firm conviction that the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed through the common struggle and will be ever-lasting.

While in Korea, he visited historic Mangyongdae where Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood and inspected cultural institutions in Pyongyang and industrial enterprises in various parts of our country.

Prior to his departure, the guest was received by Comrade Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet.

U.S. Imperialists' Asian Strategy and Policy for New War Provocation in Korea

(2)

American imperialists' plot for another war in Korea is a part of their global strategy of unleashing up the international revolutionary forces one by one and particularly an important link of their Asian strategy at the present time.

Comrade/ Kim Il Sung said: **"The basic strategy adopted by the U.S. imperialists for aggression against the socialist countries and the progressive countries of the world at the present stage is mainly to swallow up divided or small countries one by one, while refraining from worsening their relations with big countries and shunning confrontation with them as far as possible. For this purpose, the U.S. imperialists are directing their spearhead of aggression especially to Vietnam and other Asian countries. This aggressive manoeuvring on the part of the U.S. imperialists aggravates tension in our country and all parts of Asia to the extreme and gravely endangers peace throughout the world."**

Today the U.S. imperialists are directing their spearhead of aggression mainly to such small or divided socialist countries as Vietnam, Korea, Cuba and Democratic Germany and the national independent states which are firm in their anti-imperialist, revolutionary stand and following the line of swallowing, to begin with, them up one by one in furthering their policy of aggression against the international revolutionary forces.

At the present time Asia is the main direction and object to which turns the spearhead of the U.S. imperialists' global strategy of swallowing up the revolutionary forces one by one. It is because Asia is the most vulnerable point in the U.S. imperialist control at present, it is important in the point of military strategy and has broad prospects for colonialist exploitation and plunder. It is particularly because Korea, Vietnam and other countries in this area are resolutely fighting against imperialist aggression, holding fast to the revolutionary stand.

By directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia and hurling into this area their aggressive forces and Japanese militarism and other followers and puppets the U.S. imperialists are frantically seeking to blockade and attack the socialist countries and the national independent states, and to arrest the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces in this region to maintain their colonial rule.

They are intensifying the policy of war and aggression particularly in Korea and Vietnam.

The American imperialists who actively backed the war of aggression in Vietnam by France appeared as the heinous enemy of the Vietnamese people in place of France after its defeat. In the 1960's the Yankee imperialists started an "undeclared war" in South Vietnam on the basis of their new global strategy and Asian strategy and steadily expanded it. And in 1964 they fabricated the "Gulf of Tonkin incident" and entered a new stage of war, conducting large-scale bombing and other operations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

But the American imperialists suffered crushing military defeats in succession in the war of aggression in Vietnam, all strategic measures and operations of their aggressive war went bankrupt and they were placed in a serious predicament. Owing to the war, the U.S. imperialists were isolated unprecedentedly at home and abroad and their economy faced a grave crisis.

The only result of the war of aggression in Vietnam is a rapid decline of U.S. imperialism.

But it is the nature of imperialism that the more serious decline and ruin it suffers, the more aggressive it becomes and the more dangerous adventures it resorts to. The American imperialists are trying to wriggle out of the Vietnam quagmire by frantically intensifying the actions of war and aggression. They are now continually expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam behind the smokescreen of crafty "peace" hoax.

Meanwhile, the American imperialists are in a frenzy to start another war in Korea. In recent years they have been madly accelerating the preparations for the provocation of a new war in Korea which they had long since made zealously.

The American imperialists feel extremely uneasy and fretful about brilliant successes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in socialist construction, the rapid growth of its political, economic and military potential, the steadfast independent position and anti-imperialist revolutionary stand of our country and their powerful influence upon the South Korean and Asian peoples. The Yankee imperialists regard the might and influence of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as a decisive obstacle to their occupation of South Korea and to furthering their Asian strategy. They, therefore, are trying in every way to halt the growth of the might of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and offset its influence and are foolishly attempting to stamp out socialist Korea. They are also seeking to maintain through an adventurous war their aggressive foothold shaken by the ever growing anti-U.S. revolutionary forces in South Korea in a vain attempt to extend their reactionary rule to the whole of Korea, undermine the eastern outpost of the socialist camp, exterminate the revolutionary forces of South Korea, weaken the revolutionary forces of Asia and the world and accelerate their Asian strategy and global strategy.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors tell an absolute lie as if the responsibility for the incident of the intrusion into our territorial waters by their armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the ever mounting activities of the armed guerrillas in South Korea rested with us. They want to use them as an excuse for starting another aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The U.S. imperialists have openly clamoured that they would make the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. For this they ordered all the U.S. forces in the Far East to be on "alert," massing a large armed force in the east coastal areas of our country, South Korea and Okinawa and thus creating a war danger. They are also kicking up a boisterous "anti-communist" racket, giving emergency special military "aid" to the South Korean puppets to reinforce the military force. And they are trying to drag their puppets in the provocation of war on the strength of the "military commitments."

The American imperialist aggressors are intensifying vicious armed attacks and provocations all along the Military Demarcation Line in wanton violation of the Armistice Agreement to make a pretext for the provocation of another war.

Hwang Jin Sik

(To be Continued)

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